JAMES CORDON BENNETT. Proprietor.

Commencing on Monday, September 15th, 1245.

Leave New York—At 7 o'clock, A. M., Boston Train for Greenport, daily, Sandays excepted, stopping at Farmingdale and St. George's Manor.

at 9/4 A. M., for Farmingdale and intermediate places, daily Sandays excepted, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saterdays, through to Greenport and intermediate places.

at 4 P. M., for Farmingdale and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Greenport—Boston Train, at 4 o'cto'k, P. M., ar on the arrival of the atenuer from Norwich, daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Greenport—Boston Train, at 4 o'cto'k, P. M., ar on the arrival of the atenuar from Norwich, daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Greenport—Boston Train, at 4 o'cto'k, P. M., ar on the arrival of the atenuar from Norwich, daily, Sundays excepted.

"George's Manor and Farmingdale.

at 9 o'clock, A. M.; Accommodation Train, and daily, Sundays well-belted. A. M., and 1 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Jamaica—For Etochyn, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2½ P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

Bedford 8 cents; East New York 12%; Race Course 18%; Trotting Course 18%; Jamaica 25; Brusshville 31%; rivyle Park 17 miles 37%; Bowarille. (Juring session Court.) 37%; Hempsond 37%; Brauch 37%; Jarle Place 44; Westbury 44; Hickwille 44; armingdale 62%; Deer Park e8; Thompson 88; Saffolk Sation 68; Lack Road Station 1 18%; Millville 150; St. George's Manor 167%; Riverhead 16%; Innesport 16%; Greenport, Accin. train, 175; Greenport by Boston Train 2 60.

Stations to take passengers at very low Fares, to all parts of the Island

Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall Beggrage Crates will be in readines

Island
Baggage Crates will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall
street, to receive Baggage for the several Trains, 36 minutes before the hour of starting from the Brooklyn side.
The Steamer Statesman leaves Greenpert for Sag Harbor
twice each day on the arrival of the Trains from Brooklyn.
167c

MAIL LINE FOR BOSTON.

DAILY OVER THE LONG ISLAND RAIL
ROAD, VIA
NEW LONDON, NORWICH & WORCE STER.
At 7 o'clock in the Morning, from the Foot of Whitehall
acreet, South Ferry-Sandayz excepted.
Way Crates are in readiness to receive baggage for New
London, Norwich and Worcester. Baggage for Boston goes
through under lock.

FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 22th day of December next, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, at its Autumn Seasion, 1845, in a sait of the Governor, for the use of the State of North Carolins, to forcelose a Mortgage, therestore executed by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to indemnify the State against certain liabilities for said Company, to indemnify the State against certain liabilities for said Company, to indemnify the State against certain liabilities for said Company, to indemnify the State against certain liabilities for said Company, to indemnify the State against certain liabilities for said Company, to indemnify the Raleigh, and Gaston Railroad Company aforesaid, (so far as the same is known to me,) consisting of 37 miles of Railroad, reaching from the City of Raleigh to Griston, on the North side of the Roanoake river, in the direct line of public conv yance to Petersburg, City Font, Richmond, Washinaton City, Baltimore, &c. &c. together with all Bridges, Depots, Workshops and Tools, Warehouses, Water Stations, Engines, Cars, &c. &c. Also, the stock of Iron, Lumber, and Fire Wood, which may then be on hand, and all other articles owned and used by the said Company for keeping up said Railroad, and transportati no nine same. From the nature of the property it will be sold en masse.

The purchasers by the terms of the Decree, and the Act of the Legisature in relation to it, will become, ipso facto, a body corporate, by the nues and style of the present Company, and will acquire all the franchise, privileges, rights and immunities now possessed by it. for the term of 80 years, which its charter has yet to run. These franchise and privileges are of the most adventage sois kind to the Company, and may be found at large in fine charter, contained in the 2d Volume of the Rossis of the Saites of the Union.

The whole purchase has a naterial in most of the Public Libraries of the Saites of the Union.

The whole purchase money must bear interest, at the raide in four installment

some time past, and it is commently beneves that it would produce a reasonable return upon a more moderate amount of capital invested in its purchase.

The sale will be made without reserve, at the time and place aforesaid, at which those is climed to purchase, are respectfully invited to attend.

The purchase money must be secured by bond with approved exerting.

CHARLES L. HINTON, and Special Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, and Special Treasurer of the Court of Equity, in this cause.

and Special Commissioner of the Court of Equity, in this cause, in this cause, in this cause, in the following papers will insert the foregoing advertisement 60 days, and forward their bulls for payment, with a paper containing the same, to the subscriber: Boston Atlas, New York Hersid, Baltimore Parirot, Philadelphia U. States Gazette, Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whu, Charleston Courier, Mobile Advertiser, New Orleans Picayune, and N.C. Standard. C. L. H.



EXPRESS AND FIGNEER PACKET LINE,
From Philadelphia to Pittaburgh via the Fenneylvania Railroads and Canal—through in 3½ days. The above him is now in
full operation and offers great inducements to persons who wish
a pleasant mode of travelling to the west.
The care are built in the most approved modern style, the
boats are fitted up 12 a superior manner, and every effort is made
by the proprietors to conduce to the comfort and convenience
of travellers. The scenery on this route is unrivailed, and the
great plain of Pennaylvania internal improvements is well wor
thy of being seen.

By this route passengers avaid at the formatternal internal internal control of the confort of the confor

great chain of Pennaylvania internal improvements is well wor
thy of being seen.

By this route passengers avoid all the fatigues and dangers attendant upon stage trivelling, and at the same time makean expeditions trip.

The cars leave every morning at 7 o'clock. Passengers are advised to engage their places at Philadelphia. Office in Philadelphia N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, and at Nos.

12 and 15 South Third ats.

A. CUMMINGS, Agent.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1845.

For information, in the city of New York, apply to

B. H. KNISELL, Agent for

mult emerre. D. LEECH & CO.'s Line. 7 West at. N. R.

NOTICE: STATEN ISLAND

FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET. POOT OF WHITEHALL STREET.

On and after Monday. November 18th, the boats on this Fer

1y, will leave New York and Staten Island as follows until

Further notice:

Leave Staten Island.

10 do 11 do

12 M. 1 P. M.

2 P. M. 3/4 do

4 do

N. B.—All freight at the risk of the owners thereof.

18 do 19 do

Backlay street for Albany, Daily, at 4 F. M. instead of five, as heretofore.

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY LINE.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.

For Albany and For the form of the property of the form of the property of the form of the property of the form of the form of the form of the property of the form of the

FOR SAUGERTES AND CATSKIL.

THE Splendid Steamboat JAMES MADISON, Capt F. J. Copperly, will leave the foct
and Saturosy, et o clock, J.M. For freight or passage, apply
on board, orto, O. F. Wainwright, Agent, on the wharf.

THE NEW YORK HERALD. United States and Great Britain and Ireland Emigrant Office, 61 South street, New York.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. Proprietor.

Circulation—Forty Thousand.

Dally Herat.D—Every day, Frice 2 cents per copy—57

By per annum—psymble in advance.

Copy—51 Reference of the usual prices—always cash is advance.

ADV. RTISEMENTS of the usual prices—always cash is advance.

PRINTING of all kinds executed with beauty and despate.

TAMES GORDON BENNETT,

Frogrietor of the discitled from the subscription money reported.

New York Heral D—Expery Stardays—Price 6% cents per copy—57

ELONG ISLAND RAHROAD COMPANY

LONG ISLAND RAHROAD COMPANY

CHANGE OF HOURS

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS.

Commencing on Monday, September 15th, 1245.

Leave New York—A M., for Faraing falls and intermediate the piace, daily Sandays experted, stooping at the piace, daily Sandays experted.

Long Island Rahroad Company to the process of the continuation of that purpose which has been as liberally expected to them the subscription of the first and largest objects of the continuation of that purpose which has been as liberally expected to them the subscription of the process of the Hours at Liverpool.

New York Heral D—Expery Starday—Price 6% cents per copy—57

BERDMAN, KEENAN & Co., Liverpool.

HERDMAN, KEENAN & Co., Liverpool.

Passence to add from Great or vair and Ireland try in the and the public generally to their unequalled arrangements in the old country ber to state that after this year the unsides of the Hours at Liverpool will be decided from the subscription money reported to the many that the public generally to their unequalled arrangements in the old country ber to state that after this year the unsides of the Hours at Liverpool will be decided from the subscription money reported to the public generally to their unequalled arrangements if the old country men and the public generally to their unequalled arrangements in the old country were the universe of the Hours at Liverpool will be decided from the subscription and the public generally to their unequalled arrangements if the object of the form the subscription of the public genera

LOUISIANA AND NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS
It is intended to dispatch a ship from this port on the lat, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 30th of each mouth, commencing ist October and continuing until May, where regular days will be appointed for the remainder of the year, whereby great delays and end disappointments will be prevented during the summer mouths. The following ships will commence this arrangement:—

months. The following ships will commence this arrangement:—

Ship Clifton, Captain Ingersoll.
Ship Tennesse, ... Captain Pray.
Ship Shakspeare. Captain Comell.
Ship Jonisville . Captain Hunt.
Ship Genesse ... Captain Minot.
Ship Daweso ... Captain Minot.
Ship Daweso ... Captain Minot.
Ship Daweso ... Captain Minot.
Ship Damescus. Captain Minot.
Ship Sartelle ... Captain Taylor.
These ships were all built expressly for packets, are of light draft of water, have recently been newly coppered and put in allended order, with accommodations for passengers unequalled for comfort, they are commanded by experienced masters, who will make every exertion to give general satisfaction. They will at all times be towed up and down the Mississippi by steam boats. Neither the captains or owners of these ships will be tesponsible for lewelry, bullion, precious stores, silver or plated ware, or for any letters, parcels or packages sent by or put on board of them, unless regular bills of lading are taken for the same, at the value thereou expressed.

E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South st. or

JAS. E. WOODRUFF, Agent in New Orleans, who will promptly forward all goods to his address.

The ships of this into are warranted to sail punctually as advertised, and great care will be taken to have the goods correctly measured.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINES BETWEEN

REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINES BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

MORNING LINE at 10 o'clock A. M.
BEN FRANKLIN Ne. 7, J. B. Summons,

BEN FRANKLIN Ne. 7, J. B. Summons, master.

PIKE No. 1, A recommendation of the control of the c

STRADER & GORMAN. Agents. PACKET FOR MARSEILLES-Of Ist Doc.—
The ship CORIOLANDS, Captain James Huile,
will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to
BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents,
9 Toutier Euildungs, or to
CHAMBERLAIN & FHELPS,
103 Front street

tive oak) and workminship, they are unsurpassed, if not not quilled. Salted on the stocks and resulted every year since Their accommodations for passengers are very extensive an handsomely furnished. Apply to E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South st.

PILOTING.

OWENT RESCOTT. Priot between the port of N York, and all the Eastern ports to Beston, Sag Harbor. New London, Stormaton, Newport, Frondence, New Bedford, Nantuckete Shoels and all ports as far Fasta at the Kennebec River. Orders left at R. L. Shew's Nautical Store, corner to Beekman and Water street, or to Adams Express, Boston, three days before wanted.

N.B.—Takes charge as Master, if required. Setisfactory reference, Se., &c.

N.B.—Takes charge as Master, if required. Setisfactory reference, be., &c.

N.B.—Takes charge as Master, if required as the Company of the Com

Howland, master, will sail as above, being her regular day.
Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and sizerage passengers, persons wishing to emberk should make early application on board, foot of Meiden Lane, or to

Corner of Pine and South streets, N. Y.

The new and elegant packet ship Henry Clay, Ezra Nye, master, will succeed the Asibur on, and sail the 6th of January, her regular day.

P. S.—Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out on the most reasoable terms, by the above plended packets, by applying as above.

ROSE, trill, STABLE, 24th street, betweed 2d and 3d Avenues, and nearly opposite Bull's Head Just arrived from the country, and for saile at the above sancies, 36 Horses, among which are four fast trotting norses, 2 fast pacing do, several pairs farm horses, some fine cart rorses, a few good road and stage horses, and shippers, \$2 mirror.

R. H. NORTHRUP, Proprietor.

ber will be prepared to furnish Hata at the above price, superior to any ever before offered to be public.

MILLS, 178 Broadway,

MILLS, 178 Broadway,

MILLS, 178 Broadway,

MILLS, 178 Broadway,

FINE FRENCH BOOTS for \$3.50, city made, and for style and durability, they are equal to those aold in other stores for \$5. Fine French Premium Imperial Dress Boots for \$5. \$1.50, equa to those now in other stores for \$6 or \$7. at YOUNG & JONE'S Freuch Boot and Shoe manufactory, one of the most fashonable establishments in this city. Our boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best boots for the price ever sold in this country. Also, a superior new style French Dancing Gaiters, and overshoes, constantly on band.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Boots and Shoes made to order in the shortest notice. Mending done in the store.

AUUNG & JONES, 4 Ann street, not limber to the store.

YOUNG & JONES, 5 Ann street, not limber to the store.

MUPFS, MUFFS AND FURS.

We selves with Maffs, to call at WM. COOFER'S FurStores, and look at his extensive issortment of Fancy Fursand we will assure them that they will find his Muffs not alone superior but cheeper than any other store in the city.

Wm. Cooper's Fur Manufactories, I sane, near Gold street.

N. B.—All Furs bought at his stores warranted to be what they are represented.

[By the Mary Chilton at Boston.] Highly Important from St. Domingo.

A full **isstory of the Late Mission of Mr. Hogan, the Agent from the United States Government to St. Domingo.

St. Domingo, October 26, 1845.

After an unpleasant and tettous voyage, arising from the prevalence of equinoctial gales, which were to be expected when I setysail, at length, with indescribable joy, emerging from the confinement of a schooner, I set my foot upon the soil of this charming island. Thanks to your kind letters from your Boston friends, my reception was such as could not but be highly gratifying. I cannot pass over without grateful mention, the politeness and warm hearted hospitality with which I was received by Messrs. Burbank and Harrison, gendemen whose deportment and kindness to their countryizen in this distant spot, reflects honor upon the name and character of American merchants. By their assistance, together with the kind and of a host of triends, to whom the letters you preceded me gave me ready and immediate access, I have been enabled to gather materials for such a letter, as I think will be inound not unowrity a place in your distinguished and prominent journal, nor undeserving the deepest attention of your numerous readers.

It was a matter of some regret to me, to find on my arrival here, that Mr. Hogan, who, as you are aware, was here on a mission from our government at Washington, had already left the island some weeks before—my letters to him, thersfore, were useless. It is highly probable that at an early stage of next Congress you will be gaid acquainted with the report and views of that gentlemss upon the affairs of this republic. In the meanthme, such information as I can lay before you, will not park and a captainted with the report and views of that gentlemss upon the affairs of this republic. In the meanthme, such information, and amount view, the most interesting spot in the world. The movements which are now going on—the relations—the weeks before—my dealer of the late of the politician, the statesman, and the physical probability of still nearer relations—the co

BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents,
2 flouring Emildings, or 1.8

12 from CHAMBERLAIN & PHELE'S

13 Frost tirret.

13 Frost tirret.

13 Frost tirret.

14 FOR SALE, Fig.16HT OR CHARTER.—The rery last sating packet ship LOUISVILLE, 513 tons, and a republic such as I have described, but as the people of the United States are, I believe, in the dark on the columns of your widely diffused and highly interesting Hereal, that the style and title of this government is the columns of your widely diffused and highly interesting Hereal, that the style and title of this government is the columns of your widely diffused and highly interesting Hereal, that the style and title of this government is the columns of your widely diffused and highly interesting Hereal, that the style and title of the government is the subject of the 36th Nov.—The elegant fast saints access to the 36th Nov.—The elegant fast saints access to the subject of t

against a horde of savage negroes, send a Representative to Washington city, to solicit recognition and and from our potent Republic. The men then at the heast of affant took no manner of notice of the appeal, and condescended evente make no enquires.

Thus, the interesting, the great historical fact, viz the rising of dispantola to assert its feedom from negro sarchy and oppression, might have been unanoticed and unknown, buried from the knewledge of the American people, by the supinenss and native of correiss and organical models, when, if they had the inclination, of the condition of the con

burned like a fire on this subject, the whole of Europe and even America, was grossly deceived, and men in general, lending a ready credence to the exaggerated painting of the religious press—(and by the by such has been the power of the Evangelical sect, that it may be said every press which touched this matter was a religious press) and taking it for granted that the blacks were aiready become what Witherforce and his admirers foadly hoped they would become, were easily led not the belief that the revolted blacks, just emerging from scenes of blood and rapine, their bands yet racking with the gore of their slaughtered friends and matters, had, as if by magic, suddenly haid axide all their losts, subdued all their losts, subdued all their reging and diabolical passions, and press become suddenly transformed into romantic horees, gentle people, hamsne men and highly civilized beings? Seddom, certags has deception and deceit been carried much further and the religious people, in their zeal to prove the wonderful virtues and power of their principles, and the mighty results of their zeal and saldapplanuse, that they had accomplished already what they only heped and dreamed to see accomplished. Hence we to the United States, doceived by the arts of a subtle Jesuitien, were brought under the deception, which became peoplar, and therefore, of course, trresietible and uneasswerable, of supposing that the negroes of Hayti were a civilized people, an organized government, a contented nation, improved in their condition, and rapidly advancing onward to further improvement. We were led also too heatily to supposing that the negroes of Hayti were a civilized people, an organized government, accombended nation, improved in their condition, and repriting door the concurrent testimony of all who are capable of knowing, and who do know any thing of the matter, the fact, I say appears to be, from all that I can see, all that I can hear, all that I can judge from reasonable reflection, and from the concurrent testimony of all w

plauded the performers, and represented them as heroes and virtuous men, progressing to astonishing civilization and liberty?

Power was given, by this revolution, to a horde of savage and blood thirsty barbarians. It was precisely as if a host of felons and murderers, let loose from jail, and escaped from the gallows, had been dignified with the title of a free people, and honored with the name and character of a civilized nation. Color has nothing whater to do with the question or the facts.

Such was the free great moral community of blacks which started into existence, to which the polluted and canting press of a great power existing among us, (an imperium in imperio, composed of atoms indearribly scattered among all classes) gave suddenly fame, and character, and honor, and all the imaginary attributes of order and rank in human civilization.

But the bubble has long since burst—the experience of years has proved that this free nation of blacks of Hayti, established on the shores of this island, by massacre and bloodshed, is nothing more nor less than a community of licentious savages, rendered hideous by crime, sloth, vice, corruption, and immorality—a pest to themselves, a pest to their neighbors, and a standing proof of the fact which the history of the world seems designed to prove, and—strange blindness of mankind—which, it would seem, is not yet proved enough—that virtue must reiga and prevail, and the vicious must be curbed, bound and fettered, to secure even the smallest fraction of the little happiness which it seems possible for man, in any condition to atten.

All that I can see and hear in this place—all the little history, and anecdotes of history, which I gather from geneval conversation—tends to establish one fact, that over since its beginning, down to the present day, this black community has been deteriorating from worse to worse, and that the people which compose it, instead of procuring happiness to themselves by their freedom, would be unquestionably happier if they were bound in other

character, and deces of the black inhabitants of Hayu. I shall shiftin from doing to, for the very deep colourable and the shall shiftin from doing to, for the very deep colourable with the shifting of the shall shifting the s

vious to the declaration of Dominican Independence in 1844, continually emigrating from the country.

The government of Dominica is modelled chiefly after the form of the United States. It consists of a President, Semate, and House of Representatives; a Judiciary, consisting of a Superior Judge, Chief Judge, and four other Judges, with the requisite number of inferior justices. The executive transacts the different business of the State with assistance of Secretaries over the various Departments. That the administration of government has been conducted with singular prudence and skill, I will mention as the very best evidence of the fact, that though at the commencement of difficulties with the Haytien negroes, the treasury was destitute of funds, and it was found necessary to borrow money to carry on the operations of the government, yet the debt then contracted of about 600,000 dollars, has since 1844 been nearly extinguished by the ordinary receipts of the treasury. There remains only about 120,000 dollars of this debt, which is in delily progress of liquidation. These facts speak more than a volume of reasons and arguments could do, to show the stability and prospects of the Republic. I have also learned that another bean urged upon the government with eagerness by some diritish capitalisms, has been peramptorily rejected. Such prudence in financial matters appears hapolly to direct the councils of government. Yet there is no lack of energy and preparation in the departments for every necessary exigency. Besides, a National Guard under good organization, including all the serviceable males under and above a certain age, the government, has on foot an army of forty thousand regulars, with which any attack of their desperate neighbors can be immediately repelled. Added to this, a very respectable supply of ordanance stores and stands of arms have been collected by the government.

Alf this may tend to show the weight and importance to be attached to the new republic, and while the greatest credit is due to Mr

excite a feeling of corresponding surpress, that until Mr. Calhoun moved in the business, our government had totally disregarded and neglected the appeal of this people.

If we reflect but for a moment on this important matter, and only contemplate the possible results, I am persunded the eyes of the whole Union would be directed with interest and attention to this rich and beauteous country, this gorgeous garden, as it might be called, of the Hesperides! And independent of the advantages to be derived to American commerce, should the country come under the rule of a civilized and orderly people, a general sympathy would be felt by a generous people for a nation of our own race struggling to ease from the horrors of African slavery; struggling to ease of from the shores of the western hemisphere, the only colony of fierce barbarians which Africa has planted there. For while many such empires as that of the Haytien blacks exist in the old world, on all the coast of Africa, filling the countries round with desolation and blood, this is the only portion of barbarity which as yet afflicts the countries of the new world.

The aspect of things, such as I have described them, is truly deserving the most serious consideration, awakening feelings both diverse and interesting.

Here is an Island, the largest of the whole West Indian group—the most fertile, the most healthy, and the most productive among themall! Its situation, also, is most cestral and commanding—as I stand at the entrance of this beautiful port, I cast my eyes across a channel of only forty miles, and see the iragrant coast of Cuba before me, with its blue mellow hills, fading in the distance of an oriental horizon. West of us lies Jamaica, on the East, Porto Rico, only 30 miles distant—while a few hours sail would convey us to the shores of the great Spanish Main, or to the coast of Honduras, or to the bays of Yucatan, and a few more to Vera Cruz, and the Jalapian coast. Imagine, if you can, a position more important, whether regarded in a political or

More anon, from

Yours,

STATISTICS OF NEWBURYPORT.—It will be seen that the cotton manufacture has become the leading interest in this town, and that the capital of the companies already in operation is \$700,000. The gross annual value of the goods manufactured in these mills, is returned at \$562,500. The disbursements of the companies in this manufacture, with the exception of oil and coal not being given, paid to operatives \$102,600 a year, and the cost of raw cotton to something less than this sum. The following are the assessor's returns: Cotton mills, 4; cotton spiniles, 39,836; cotton consumed, 1,284,000 pounds; yards cotton multactured, 3800,000 yards No. 40, and 1,300,000 yards No. 30—total, 5,300,000 yards value of cotton cloth manufactured, 562,500; capital invested in the manufacture of cotton, \$700,000; males employed in the cotton manufacture. 239; females employed in the cotton manufacture. 329; females employed in do., 2600 tons, value \$7240; Anthractic coal consumed in do., 2600 tons, valued at \$14.600; longes, 22; tons of iron manufactured by the forge, 68 tons; value of manufactured by the forge, 68 tons; value of manufactured for the manufacture of hollow ware, &c. 12; names of tens hallow ware. Furnaces for the manufacture of hollow ware

do., 2500 tons, valued at \$14 600; torges, 22; tons of iron manufactured by the forge, 68 tons; value of monutactured iron, \$15,000; amount of capital invested, \$5100; hands, 30. Furnaces for the manufacture of hollow ware, &c., 125; value of hollow ware and castings, \$9,375; capital invested in said business, \$3,000; hands employed, \$2. Establishments for manufacture of cotton, woollen and other machinery, 2; value of machinery manufactured, 31,000; capital invested, \$8,000; hands employed, 20. Fire engine manufactories, 2; number of engines manufactured, 4, value of fire engines manufactured, \$3200; hands employed, 10. Masical instrument manufactures, \$1, value of manufactures, \$1, 000; capital invested, \$3600; hands employed, 2. Establishments for the manufactures of gold and silver ware, jeweiry, &c. 3; value of manufactures, \$25,000; amount of capital invested, \$12,600; hands employed, 2. Establishments for the manufactures, \$2,200; capital invested, \$100; capital invested, \$12,600; hands employed, 3. Endols, harmess, and trunk manufactories, 4; value of manufactures, \$2,200; capital invested, \$000; hands employed 12. Cordage manufactories, 1; value of manufactures, \$1,500, capital invested \$3,000; hands employed 12. Cordage manufactories, 1; value of manufactures, \$1,200; capital invested, \$600; hands employed 2. Coach, chaise, and wagon manufactories, 6; quantity of seap manufactures, \$10,400; capital invested, \$5,000; hands employed 17. Chair and cabinet manufactures, \$1,000; capital invested, \$10,800; hands employed 17. Chair and cabinet manufactures, \$1,000; capital invested, \$10,800; hands employed 17. Chair and cabinet manufactures, \$1,000; capital invested, \$10,800; hands employed 17. Chair and cabinet manufactures, \$1,000; capital invested, \$10,800; hands employed 17. Chair and cabinet manufactories, 9; value of manufactures, \$10,400; capital invested, \$10,800; hands employed 17. Chair and cabinet manufactories, 9; value of manufactures, \$10,400; capital invested, \$10,800; hands employed on the ma

which he has consented to receive the appointment which he has consented to receive the appointment at an a rainy night, two or three weeks since, a little child about two months old was let under the caves of a dwelling house in Oxford, occupied by Abijah Davis and his wife, a worthy but childless couple, somewhat advanced in years. The little one not fancying the continual dropping of water from the roof, began to squall most lustily, which soon aroused the inmates of the house. It is needless to say that the little fellow was taken in pretty well drenched, and is now an adopted member of the family, who are extremely overloyed at their good fortune.

Boston Atheneum.—At the special meeting, yesterday afternoon, a report from the frustees was submitted by Col. Quincy, in favor of selling the Tremont street lot, for which \$100,000 certain, and perhaps \$110,000 or \$115,000, could be obtained, and purchasing the Phillips estate on Beacon street and Granary Burial Ground, with a front on the former of 124 feet. The question being taken, only two negatives were given, so that the change is pretty certain of taking place.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS—THE LATE OUTRAGE IN GREENE.—Last Sunday evening, John
Johnson, of Greene, was arrested by the Sheriff of
Broome county, upon a warrant charging him with the
murder of the wife of James Boult, formerly of Trangle,
in Broome county, in May, 1844, or of being accessory
to her murder. He was taken to Binghamton, and his
exemination was commenced before Judge Seymour
and Justice Kattel of that place, on Tuesday.

Johnson is one of the most wealthy men in Greene,
He is over 60 years of age, and he is estimated to be
worth \$70,000. He has employed as his counsel Hou.
John A. Colher and Hon D. S. Dickinson, who are defending him on the examination. We are indebted to
a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Birghamton,
for the facts which follow, and who heard the testimony
here given.

have endeavored to give the substance of in testamony. His cross examination had not been finished when our informant left.

We are informed that Boult's daughter, who is about 15 years of age, overheard a conversation between Johnson and her mother a few days after their arrival at Triangle, in which Johnson said to her if she ever told her husband of what he had done, he (Johnson) would kill her or be the death of her.

Mrs. Burdick, who was taken from the house where she lived in Greene, in September last, blind-folded, gagged, and carried to a swamp, and there thrown into a ditch, (the particulars of which have heretofore been published), was so much injured that she became deranged—but she has row regained her reason, and upon her testimony the prosecution is mainly founded. She has not as yet (we suppose) been sworn on the examination, but she made an afficavit before the warrant was issued, in which, we are informed, she states that in August last she overheard a conversation between Johnson and her mother, (the widow Baxter of Greene,) in which Johnson said to Mrs. Baxter, if he could get rid of Mrs. Johnson, he would marry her—that if he could dispose of her as easy as he did of Mrs. Boult, he would do it—that he knew a couple of fellows below Binghamton, he thought he could get to do it—that they disposed of Mrs. Bouth lived in the door-steps to the house in Greene, where her mother lived; that the curtains were drawn over the

Mrs. Boult.

That she (Mrs Burdick) heard this conversations while standing on the door-steps to the house in Greene, where her mother lived; that the curtains were drawn over the windows to the house at this time; that both outside aloors were fastened; that she reached her hand inside and unbuttoned one door and went into the house; that Johnson then asked her if she had heard what he had said; that she answered yes; that Johnson told her if she ever told of it he would kill her, or be the means of her death; and that she then promised him she would not tell of it. [It is supposed that Mrs. Baxter will positively contradict his story on oath.]

We are told that Mrs. Burdick says about three weeks after this conversation, Johnson came to her mother's house when she was alone, and inquired for her mother; that she told him her mother had not got home from Norwich; that he said what shall I do? that she saked him if he had any work for her to do—any sewing; that he said on, but business of more imperance, and said she [Mrs. Burdick] must do it for him; that she then attempted to escape; that Johnson then seized an axe, and said he would kill her if she left the room; that before he [Johnson] left he led her into the kitchen, the her hands behind her with a clother-line, and tied her to a bed-post, tied a bonnet over her face, and then went out doors, and came back with a flour bag partly filled; that he then took the bonnet from her face, untied her nands, tied the cord round her waist long enough so she could go to the fire, while tied to the bed-post; that he told her they were Mrs. Boult's bones, and said she must hum them; that she fainted; that Johnson then Surnt the bones—that he held an axe over her head, made her get on her knees, and said he was afraid she would tell of it, and that he was a mind to kill her on the spot; that he told her they were Mrs. Boult's bones, and said she must he bones—that he held an axe over her head, made her get on her knees, and said he was afraid she would tell of it, and

There are a greet many rumors affect, which we shall not publish; and whether sirs. Burdick will swear on the examination substantially as in her affidevit, and whether sits can be sustained, we do not know, except

ly, but shall leave our residers to form their own judgment upon its truth or falsity. If the investigation developes a different state of facts, we shall embrace the first opportunity to correct errors and wrong impressions. The matter, in its best aspect now, looks horrid snough, in all conscience — Oxford (N. Y.) Tonce.

THE GALES ON THE LAKES.—The peculiarity of the last blow differed somewhat from all previous ones, by the force, suddenness and strength or volume of wad, which swept across the lake; and the seamen represent it as unusually dangerous to light felighted vessels, or any expored to its influence. Capsizes were more likely to be apprehended than a long continuance of the storm by which vessels are driven ashore. In this respect we fear we have farther disasters to narrate. Capt. Spencer, of the Wing-and-Wing, reports passing a black looking vessel capsized, about five miles above Long Point, the sea breaking over her in a solid sheet, and with every appearance of having been struck by the squall when unprepared. The fate of her crew is yet to be learned. In connection with this, we learn that the master of the Andover reports passing the schooner E. Ward, capsized, somewhere near Put in-Bay. She had flour, we think, from Monroe, but whistner she is the same as seen by the Wing and-Wing, is unknown. The Oregon, Harrison, and Hercules, in this morning, bring nothing decisive in regard to her. The Chautauque got in safe yesterday.—Sufficient time has elapsed to confirm the loss of all those on board the schooners Ocean and Polk, on the upper lakes. The Milwaulkie Gazette says that four residents of that place were lost, Capt. McGregor, Mr. Russell, the mate, Quiner, the second mate, and the cabin boy.—Capt. McG. has left a wife and one child. The mate has left a wife and five or six children to mourn his loss, and the poor cabin boy a widowed mother who was partially dependent upon him for support. The Gazette adds:—We hope the tears of widows and orphans will incite government to some action in favor of our lake harbors." The Nile arrived at Milwaukie on the 12th, having experienced very heavy weather on lake Huron, so much so that she was obliged to run back some eighty miles.—She has proved herself to be, what she is generally esteemed, a very superior and staunch sea boat. In running back to Chicago, the schr. Co THE GALES ON THE LAKES .- The peculiarity of the

Varieties.

The Staunton, Va., Spectator, says:—During the last week a seduction case of great enormity was tried before the Superior Court, on which a verdict of \$8,000 was awarded. The suit was brought by Jacob Copenhaner, now of Frederick, against Sampson Pelter, of this county, for the seduction of his daughter, a girl of about seventeen years of age. The parties are reputed and hitherto acknowledged brothers-in-law, though Felter essayed to prove himself a "fiture mellius?" and the niece had been taken to his house under the pretent of being a nurse and companion of his sick daughter.

An affray occurred in Fayette county, Pa., on Wednesday last, between Thomas Evans and his brother-in-law, Hayden P. Bliss, which resulted in the death of the latter. Bliss commenced an altercation with Evans, when the latter snatched a rough and heavy corn-cutter and fell on Bliss, cutting and mangling his head in a meat brutal and shocking manner. They were both heads of families.

The Eric Canal last year opened on April 15th, and clored on November 20th, affording 222 days of navigation. The latest date of its closing, in any year, was in 1822, when it remained open to December 20th, and in 1829 to December 16. Lust spring it opened on the 15th April, the date of the previous year.

Bradley Pense died some months since in Louisiana, leaving about \$4,000, for which there is no claimant. He is said to have been from Vermont, and has a sister living near Lake Champiain. If the heirs don't get the money the State will.

Thick darkness must have settled upon old Berks, in Pennsylvania, for at the late Court of Quarter Seasions in that benighted county, the grand jury found a true will against two children under teven years of age for assault and battery. The jury, under direction of the court, (Judge Banks) brought in a verdict of sequits.